

Nothing Beats A Woman

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Glenwood

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The Range that
"Makes Cooking Easy"

A Glenwood Coal or Gas Range for cooking, and a
Glenwood Parlor Stove, Furnace or Boiler for heating
means solid comfort and less fuel.

Reynolds & Son, Barre



GARDEN EMBRACES FINDER OF GEMS

Opera Singer Rewards Hotel Porter With
Both Kisses and
Money.

Denver, April 14.—After concluding her role in "Thais" at the auditorium Friday night, Mary Garden called a taxi-cab and was driven to the Brown Palace hotel. In alighting from the car she dropped a \$10,000 brooch and also an emerald ring valued at \$3,000.

Miss Garden telephoned early Saturday morning to John Barry, head porter of the hotel, and asked him to find the gems if possible. After a long search, he discovered the missing brooch lying on the sidewalk in front of the hotel.

When he carried the brooch to the singer's apartment, Miss Garden threw her arms about his neck and kissed him with vigor and often, and then drew out a purse from which she extracted a roll of bills which she passed into the astonished porter's hand and begged him to keep up the search for the ring. Barry says the kisses were not of the stage variety, but real ones.

Michigan Rejects Woman Suffrage.

Michigan, on second thought, has refused to extend the suffrage to women. In a polling last November, at the height of the Roosevelt enthusiasm which overran the state, it returned a nearly tie vote on this question. It was first supposed to have "gone" for woman suffrage; but recounts showed a slight plurality on the other side. Monday in a special election, and on a vote concentrated on this issue, the result is decisive. Michigan now refuses to remove an ancient landmark.

The nine states that have granted suffrage thus remain on the west side not only of the Mississippi, but also of the Missouri. All attempts of the cause to cross either stream, even under most favorable auspices, have failed. It approached Wisconsin, where La Follette had been its life-time advocate. He made a campaign in its behalf in a state which he was reputed to hold in the hollow of his hand. But it refused to go with him on this issue. Ohio, on the same day, voted on a number of amendments, including one to provide woman suffrage, and with the same result. If the states of the Northwest stand by the recent decision of Michigan and Ohio, it looks as if the spread of the cause had been halted considerably west of the center of population. And the South is traditionally opposed to woman suffrage.

Other generations, or perhaps other decades, may feel differently, but just now the great valley which dominates American political history seems to be in alliance with the conservative states of the East in opposition to this cause, rather than making fellowship with trans-Missouri.—Boston Herald.

KING ALFONSO SHOT AT

Attempt on Life of the King
of Spain Was Made
Yesterday

YOUNG MAN
FIRED THREE SHOTS

Alfonso Owed His Life to
His Own Courage and
Quickness

Madrid, Spain, April 14.—Three shots were fired at King Alfonso yesterday afternoon as he was returning from a military review. The king was unharmed.

The attempted assassination occurred in the street opposite the bank of Spain. The young man who fired the shots was arrested.

King Alfonso owed his life to his own courage, quickness and skilled horsemanship. Accompanied by his staff he was riding home from a military review, when a man sprang from the sidewalk, seized the bridle of the king's horse with one hand presenting a revolver point blank with the other.

With lightning rapidity the king dug his spurs into the horse which reared violently. The bullet instead of burying itself in the king's breast struck the horse on the neck, so close to the king's left hand as to blacken his glove.

Secret service men sprang on the man, throwing him to the ground. The would-be assassin freed his revolver hand and fired two more shots, but an officer knocked his arm up and the bullets went wild.

Four policemen came to the assistance of the officers and the assailant was secured after a violent struggle.

He was identified as Rafael Canchales Allegro, a native of Barcelona. The king rode to the palace amid a mighty roar of the enthusiastic masses. Allegro recently was expelled from France as an anarchist.

Gomper's Taken To Hospital.
Washington, April 14.—Samuel Gomper, president of the American Federation of Labor, is at the Episcopal Eye and Ear and Throat hospital, suffering from an ear trouble, which, it is feared, will become serious. It has not yet been determined whether an operation will be necessary. He was taken to the hospital Friday night.

FOUND POISONED FOOD IN THE EATON HOME

Guard Says Mrs. Keyes Warned Him
Against Using Bouillon
Cubes.

Boston, April 14.—Bouillon cubes alleged to have been poisoned were in the home of the late Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton in Assinippi at the time when the grand jury was hearing evidence which resulted in Mrs. Eaton being indicted for his murder. This fact was revealed by Mrs. Ralph P. Keyes (June Ainsworth) to a man who was guarding the premises.

"I was sitting in the Eaton dining room late in the evening," says the guard, "when Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Eaton's mother, told me that if I wanted a hot drink any time I would find some bouillon cubes in the pantry. A little later I decided to mix one of the cubes with hot water and have a cup. I went to the pantry, brought out some of the cubes and put them on a plate.

"June (Mrs. Keyes) was there. She saw the cubes and said: 'Don't touch them. They belonged to the admiral. They are poison.'

"Then she took the cubes into the kitchen and I did not see them again. I suppose she threw them into the stove."

It was also learned Saturday that Mrs. Eaton said before the arrest that she would never be adjudged insane. Constable L. Frank Hammond of Norwell, who has been one of the guards at the Eaton house, said:

"Before Mrs. Eaton was arrested she said to me that if they tried to attach the crime on her they would also try to prove her insane. She added, 'Let them try it. They will never prove me insane.'"

Mrs. Harrison and the Eaton girls are confident that Mrs. Eaton will be back home before long. Mrs. Harrison has remarked about her daughter's continual talk of prison, saying: "I told her to eliminate such thoughts from her mind."

Girls Meet a Bear.
Wytopitlock, Me., April 14.—Bears meander up and down Main street, this village, as though they had paid taxes and had the right of franchise.

It was dark as Stella McKay and Harriet Washburn were on their way to church for choir rehearsal when they ran plump into a big fat bear that came out of a lumber yard near by. Stella Bruin sat up on his haunches and simply stared the girls out of countenance.

They took to their heels and yelled, while the bear strolled away leisurely with a "What's-all-the-fuss-about?" air.

Planning a Steel City.
Gary, Ind., has attracted country-wide attention because of its startlingly rapid growth. But a study of some of the town's civic and social problems, written by Graham Roney Taylor in The Survey, indicates that all is not as it might be. Referring to the planning of the town he says:

"The contrast between the arrangement and team work of these great plants and the rule-of-thumb planning of Gary, the city, is evident. The street plan is the old-fashioned rectangular gridiron. To anyone who has glanced even cursorily over a few of the fortynine city plan reports which have been made for American cities in the last decade, nothing is more evident than the effort to break up such rectangular street arrangement by diagonal street routes. This can cut cross-town travel in two and add beauty and variety to the scheme of thoroughfares."

"It does not take much of a stretch of imagination to see the future Gary employing a city planner, whose report will propose belated diagonal streets streets cut at great expense through built-up sections."

"In no way could the municipal officials of Gary render a more important service to their community, and incidentally give the steel corporations one better in making an orderly and beautiful city, than by bringing in expert city planners while the place is still plastic."

"While the plan of Gary may fall short in its community features, there are those who see in it an extraordinary degree of industrial strategy. They spread before you a map of the region and point out that the plants, with Lake Michigan on the north, are separated from the people on the south by the Great Calumet river, which would thus serve as a veritable most against possible mob violence in times of stress. With the lake front so extensively controlled by the company, strikebreakers and supplies by the boat load from numerous ports on the Great Lakes could be brought directly to the plants without risk. It is pointed out that under such conditions a reputation of the Homestead strike would be impossible and that possibly no great industrial plant or series of plants occupies a position so impregnable to mob attack and so calculated to withstand a prolonged industrial siege."

WOMAN BROKER, SUE BY WIFE, OWN LAWYER

Mrs. Hopkins, Whose Husband Works
for Miss Moore, Asks \$20,000 for
Alienating Him.

Boston, April 14.—Sued for \$20,000 by Mrs. Seville D. Hopkins of Lynn, who alleges alienation of Charles D. Hopkins' affections, Miss Mary Gertrude Moore, an investment broker with offices in the International Trust building, No. 45 Milk street, is planning to act as her own counsel if the case ever comes to trial. On an appearance card filed with the paper she says: "I appear for myself."

Mrs. Hopkins in her suit entered at the Salem court alleges that Miss Moore, who lives at Winthrop, contrived to deprive her of the company and aid of her husband. It is said that Mr. Hopkins has been in the employ of Miss Moore for several years.

Mrs. Hopkins filed a suit for divorce on March 22, 1912. She then stated that she had been married at Lynn on October 9, 1899.

Miss Moore is about forty years of age, good looking, and always stylishly dressed. She is regarded as a brilliant business woman, with a thorough knowledge of financial matters.

Mrs. Hopkins was married twice before she wedded Hopkins. Both she and her husband belong to old Lynn families. Mrs. Hopkins' full name is Mrs. Seville Davis Martin Treat Hopkins.

SAVES LIVES AND PROPERTY.

Good Work Done by Revenue Cutter
Patrol.

Boston, April 14.—First aid to 33 distressed coasting vessels carrying several hundred human beings and valued at \$1,500,000 was rendered last winter by the revenue cutters Itasca, Acushnet, Anconetown and Woodbury in their patrol of the north-east coast, according to a summary of the season's work given out last night.

Canal Zone Criminals.

Treatment of criminals at the Canal Zone is discussed by Edward T. Devine, who gives, in The Survey, his impressions of social and civic problems at the isthmus. He says:

"There are some 150 convicts in the penitentiary on an average, and they are employed largely in road building and other outdoor work. They wear the striped clothing of the state's prison tradition. Also, alas! for the first three months, while at work, they wear the ball and chain, which saves guards, and as the chief of police thinks, some lives, for if the convicts were not chained the guards would have to shoot more freely when escape is attempted."

"The ball and chain and the striped clothes are a rough means of classification, but it seems a little hard on a man sentenced for three months that the most exemplary conduct secures graduation from the lowest grade only on the expiration of his term."

"An army officer was once conveying some military convicts from Fort Snelling to Fort Leavenworth, all of whom were heavily encumbered with the ball and chain. They came to a place in changing trains where it was necessary either to cross a trestle, which the prisoners could not do in their chains, or make a long and tedious detour. The officer did not relish the prospect and said as much, whereupon the leading spirit among the prisoners, after a look of free masonry among his comrades, said: 'Captain, if you don't mind, just to accommodate you, we will take these things off. Without further permission or assistance they sat down and pulled off their boots and the irons, carried them across the trestle and then all in good humor and patience put them on again. They had some misgivings as to whether the Fort Snelling prisoners might not lose the advantage of the arrangement which they had had with the accommodating blacksmith."

"The canal authorities might possibly find that if they would let their convicts slip off the chain they would not only build more road, but would also get more safely over the difficult bit of road which separates the life of a criminal from that of a law abiding citizen."

W. C. T. U. SPACE.

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Liquor Traffic Essentially Lawless, Says Governor Ben. W. Hooper of Tenn.

If I could sink one thought deep into the minds of the great masses of the people, it would be the truth that there can be no peace between the whisky interests and the law, until the law has completely triumphed.

The whisky traffic is essentially lawless. If you regulate it, it violates the regulations. If you segregate it, it sneaks across the forbidden line. It sells to minors and drunkards in violation of the law, and opens the back door when the front door is ordered closed.

When we had the legalized saloon, it was the center of all lawlessness. It was the curse of the rich and the poor, the high and the low. It debased manhood, defiled womanhood, and filled the state with widows, orphans and outcasts. Twenty years ago, when I was a member of the legislature, the saloon lobby and certain allied interests absolutely controlled the general assembly—and yet, the saloon was then "regulated."

The saloon must go. The conscience of the state and nation has revolted against it. The blood of its victims cries out from the ground. The prayers of the millions of good women have arisen to God for its destruction.

Aristocratic.
"Does Jinks live in an aristocratic section of the city?"

"Yes; there is not an hour during the day or night when the air is free from the odor of burning gasoline."

Buffalo Express.

Dr. Green's Neryura
It will help you.
57 Albany St., Boston, Mass.

Add Free, in by mail.

RESCUED 3 AMERICANS

One of the Last Acts of President Madero of Mexico

HUEHUA PROMISES
TO FREE THEM

Confined for Years in the
Dreaded San Juan
for Murder

Chihuahua, Mexico, April 14.—After twelve years in Mexican prisons, liberty is finally in sight for three Americans—Dr. Charles S. Harle, Leslie E. Hurlbert and William Mitchell. They were convicted of murdering two other Americans, one being Harry Mitchell, a half-brother-in-law of Hurlbert; the other was William Devars, a drunken outcast, whom they had met in El Paso, Tex.

The murdered men were first insured for \$35,000. Harle, Hurlbert and Mitchell were in the life insurance business. The policies were made payable to Hurlbert and Mitchell, known respectively as Richardson and Mason. Dr. Harle was the medical examiner of the company in which the men were insured.

It was through an investigation by the insurance company preliminary to paying over the \$35,000 that the fraud was discovered.

The three conspirators were convicted here and sentenced to death. For several months they were kept in solitary confinement in the state penitentiary here. The date of their execution was fixed for December 6, 1907. They had served six years in prison up to that time, awaiting final action upon their case. The firing squad had ordered the court yard of the prison and the execution was about to take place when an order came from President Diaz commuting the sentences to twenty years in the San Juan de Ulua prison.

Begged to Be Shot.
When informed of this act of clemency Mitchell and Hurlbert begged that the death penalty be immediately imposed. They had heard of the horrors of San Juan de Ulua. It had been said that ten years there was equivalent to the death penalty. Life there was a lingering torture.

Dr. Harle comes of a prominent Texas family. His aged mother lives in Abilene, that state. Soon after commutation of their sentence the men were moved from Chihuahua to the grim old prison of San Juan de Ulua, on a little island in the harbor of Vera Cruz, and for six years they were immured from the world. During the early part of their sentence they were confined in solitary cells beneath the surface of the sea, but through the intercession of influential friends they were accorded more humane treatment during later years.

It was due to the late President Madero that these men were saved from further suffering. Having been asked to pardon them or transfer them to a more sanitary institution, he caused an investigation to be made. It was found that the long imprisonment had greatly impaired the health of all three. Madero thereupon ordered their removal to the penitentiary at Chihuahua. It was one of the last official orders issued by Madero, and it had just been carried out when he was assassinated.

It was through the intercession of W. H. Atwell of Dallas, former United States District Attorney, that Provisional President Huerta agreed to pardon Dr. Harle as soon as certain records of the case can be looked into. Inasmuch as all three men were convicted of the same charges, the pardon of Hurlbert and Mitchell is expected to be issued along with that of Dr. Harle.

While they were in the San Juan de Ulua prison they met and became friendly with Col. Felix Diaz, who himself was confined there for several months after his capture by Madero's military forces used to Vera Cruz. It is said that Felix Diaz recommended their pardon.

San Juan de Ulua is one of the few prisons of the world from which it is practically impossible to escape. Being situated some distance from the shore line of the mainland, it occupies a position of isolation. The waters of the harbor are full of man-eating sharks. Occasionally a prisoner in a desperate attempt to gain freedom jumps into the water and strikes out for the shore, but invariably he falls a victim to the sharks, and as the chief of police thinks, some lives, for if the convicts were not chained the guards would have to shoot more freely when escape is attempted.

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Buffalo Express.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

Send Money
By Telegraph

The safest, surliest
simplest way is by

Western Union

The cost has lately
been greatly reduced

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

MAGAZINE REVIEW

Giving Boys a Passion for Bodily Perfection and Cleanliness.

In the April American Magazine, in the "Interesting People" department, appears an account of Dr. Thomas A. Storey, physical director of the College of the City of New York, who is responsible for a great system of physical education there. In this remarkable democratic institution, hygiene and bodily development are as important as mathematics and history. Following is an extract:

"The department of which Dr. Storey is the head has full authority to compel the student to attend to some of these matters, or show cause why he cannot. As a result, for example, in a recent year thirteen hundred cases of decayed teeth were looked after by dentists, to whom students were sent; five hundred and seventy-seven cases of defective vision were attended to; two hundred and twenty-three enlarged tonsils were removed; eighty-two cases of trachoma, seventy-five cases of heart disease, thirty-nine cases of hernia, and ninety-six cases of incipient pulmonary trouble were treated. The unusual thing about this physical examination and training is that it occupies just as important a place in the college curriculum as any other subject, and is given the same credit as history or mathematics. Further, if a student refuses to follow out the directions of the physical director, he may be summarily discharged."

"Beginning with the third year in the preparatory department, the boys are required to do class work in the gymnasium at least once a week. Here they get physical exercise, and much sound advice in the form of lectures. But they are also required to have at least once a week what is perhaps more important, and that is a swim—a warm shower followed by a dip in the great swimming tank which covers the whole basement of the gymnasium (not a dark basement, but a great well-lighted place with enormous windows which admit fresh air and sunshine). Before a boy can enter the preparatory department he is required to learn how to swim. He may not save any lives as a result, or become a hero, but he forms the very important habit of bathing after exercise."

"Last year there was a required attendance at the swimming pool of 37,813. But the best of it is that in the same period the voluntary attendance was 99,364. And Dr. Storey says that at the beginning of the fall term in these latter years he has noticed a constantly increasing number of students who come back to school with sunburned shoulders and limbs. Six years ago, before this great work at the college began, the athletic teams representing the college used to go home after their games without bathing. Now they must bathe. The water does not flow freely and bountifully. They cannot be clean enough."

"Many who read these lines will perhaps see nothing remarkable in the facts here recorded. Perhaps it is taken for granted that a young man will naturally sleep with his window open, bathe freely, take care of his teeth, his eyes, his throat, eat properly, and keep himself clean and sweet and pure. But those who have this illusion should travel in their imagination to the crowded districts of New York, whence a vast proportion of these students come. Remember that thousands of these boys are led to take intelligent care of their bodies for the first time in their lives, entering the preparatory department of this institution. And is it not also easy to see that these boys go back to their homes and spread habits of cleanliness and decent living among a multitude of fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and friends?"

"So clearly is the work of vast importance that a brief account of it is set down here, first because it is interesting, and second because it is an illustration of an institution finding that a great special problem lay at its door and then meeting it. The fundamental theory seems to be that the city does not care to expend its funds in educating those who are not inclined to care for themselves—that health is an asset to the state. Few schools have so specifically defined their problem, or so honestly grappled with it."

Great Hopes From Panama Canal.

The coast cities, from Seattle to Savannah, from Portland to Pensacola, have been spending money like water to bring freight down to ocean front instead of letting it go across the continent. Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Houston, and Los Angeles have all put in municipal dock systems insuring the same treatment to railways and ocean liners; municipal belt-line railroads to forward and switch freight, so that railroads cannot discriminate against steamships, other than their own, by extra charge concealed in "switching" bills, says Agnes C. Laut in May Technical World Magazine.

San Francisco is spending nine millions on her harbor. Portland has instituted municipal stevedoring and also runs a line of river boats up the Columbia to connect the great inland empire for 400 miles by water with ocean front. Seattle is connecting salt water up Salmon Arm to Lake Washington—giving shipping fresh water anchorage, which doubles the value of the harbor for lumbering purposes and does away with the enormous waste from ocean tides. By the time Panama opens, Seattle will have a terminal system equal to Brooklyn or New York.

Up at Vancouver and Prince Rupert, the terminals of the Canadian trans-continental, equally important plans were under way to bring freight down to tidewater, instead of sending it across the continent. That is, plans were under way up to the time of the passing of the Panama bill, excluding railroad owned ships.

As if in confirmation of the coastal cities' hopes, big European lines have announced new services making ports of call all along the gulf and the Pacific. The Hamburg-American is to have a monthly service of ten steamers through "Panama to the Orient." Italian lines have been subsidized to the extent of \$400,000 a year for service to South America—this, in anticipation of capturing the enormous emigration traffic now setting in from Italy to all countries in South America. A Hawaiian line of freighters has added eight more steamers to its service. Up to the time of the passing of the Panama bill, the Pacific Mail, a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific, had expended twelve million for Panama passenger liners.

Binders for Fuel Briquets.

Experience in European countries and investigations made at the fuel-testing plant of the United States geological survey at St. Louis, and later by the bureau of mines at Pittsburgh, have shown that lignite may be successfully briquetted without the use of any additional binding material, and that the most satisfactory binders for anthracite, semi-anthracite, bituminous, and sub-bituminous coals are coal-tar pitch, asphaltic pitch, gas-tar pitch, and asphaltic pitch, or inexpensive cementing mixtures that lignite binders, whose composition is not made public, and two (one operating on peat and the other on carbon residue) used no binder. The number of plants using coal-tar pitch as a binder exceeded all the others put together. Inorganic binders, such as cement, have not given satisfactory results, for although they may form efficient cements they have the serious objection of increasing the ash and adding nothing to the combustible elements of the fuel. Binders made of organic material, however, such as pitches from coal-tar, gas-tar, or asphalt, contribute combustible materials and do not increase the amount of ash.

No Reason for Doubt

We want your confidence—want you to feel you can depend on our honesty and sincerity. When we say Rexall Ordinies will give you better results than any similar remedy, and promise your money back if they don't, you ought to believe us.

Rexall Ordinies

taste just like candy. They act easy. They cause no inconvenience whatever. Our faith in them is backed by knowledge of what they are made of and observation of severe cases of constipation and other forms of bowel troubles in which they gave prompt and pleasant relief.

Don't take our word—make us prove it. Use Rexall Ordinies, and if you don't feel like coming back to thank us for telling you about them, then come back and we will return the money you paid us for them. We won't obligate you in any way whatever. Merely ask and back goes your money to you.

Make You Feel Great

That's what Rexall Ordinies do, because the thorough cleansing they give the bowels—their toning and strengthening effect upon the bowels—the influence they exert toward promoting prompt, easy and regular action of the bowels, thus freeing the system and keeping it free from the damage, distress and depression always caused by irregular bowel action—the use of Rexall Ordinies help dispel gloom, improve the spirits and add to the joy of living. Very often they ward off serious illness that frequently results from continued constipation.

Their Easy Action

Rexall Ordinies are a common-sense remedy for bowel disorders. Easy in action, they do not purge, gripe, nauseate or cause excessive looseness.

They tend to tone and strengthen the delicate intestinal nerves and action, promptly relieve constipation and help to overcome its cause and make its recurrence improbable. In these things they differ from old-fashioned harsh, disagreeable physic, which usually gives only temporary relief and often leaves the bowels in worse condition than ever.

We particularly recommend Rexall Ordinies for delicate and aged persons and for children. In vest-pocket size tin boxes. 12 tablets, 10c; 36 tablets, 25c; 80 tablets, 50c. Usual dose one tablet.

CAUTION: Please bear in mind that Rexall Ordinies are not sold by all druggists. You can buy Rexall Ordinies only at the Rexall Stores.

RED CROSS PHARMACY, Burt H. Wells, Proprietor

VERMONT

The Rexall Store

There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. There is a different Rexall Remedy for nearly every ordinary human ailment, especially designed for the particular ill for which it is recommended.

The Rexall Stores are America's Greatest Drug Stores